

## INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

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"Have you a kindness shown?  
Pass it on;  
'Twas not given for you alone.  
Pass it on;  
Let it travel down the years,  
Let it wipe another's tears,  
Till in heaven the deed appears,  
Pass it on;

Motto—Good Cheer.  
Colors—Yellow and white.  
State Color—Deep Orange.  
Flower—Coreopsis.  
Song—"Scatter Sunshine."

## THOUGHTS FOR THIS WEEK.

"Tho' our cares in life are heavy,  
And our burdens more than meet;  
We will find the load much lighter,  
If we just keep sweet.

"Tho' our cherished plans may fail us,  
And our fondest hopes defeat;  
Life will be a little brighter,  
If we just keep sweet."

And that is what I am to write  
about this time, just keep sweet. It  
pays, my friends. Try it. Some-  
times I tread a rough and thorny path,  
pressing hard my aching bleeding feet;  
then I think how I can make the  
journey better if I just keep sweet.—  
Sunny Bob, in Shut-In Mission Work-  
er.

## God's Little Errand Girl.

Laura loved to do errands for her  
mother, and have her call her a faith-  
ful servant when she did them well.

One day she had been talking with  
her mother about God, when she quick-  
ly raised her head, with a bright look  
in her eyes, and said:

"Why, mother, then God is sending  
us on errands all the time. I am  
His little errand girl, too."

"Yes, dear; He has given us er-  
rands to do, and plenty of time to do  
them, and a book written full to show  
us how every day we can tell Him  
how we try to do them, and ask Him  
to help us; so when He calls us we  
will run to meet Him and give Him  
our account."

"I like that," said the child, nest-  
ling back in her comfortable seat; "I  
like to be God's little errand girl."

"One of my errands is to take care  
of you," said her mother.

"And one of mine is to honor and  
obey you," said Laura quickly. "I  
think He gives us very pleasant er-  
rands to do."

## In Common Things.

Seek not afar for beauty. Lo! it glows  
In dew-wet grasses all about thy  
feet;

In birds, in sunshine, childish faces  
sweet,

In stars, and mountain summits top-  
ped with snows.

Go not abroad for happiness. For see,  
It is a flower that blossoms by thy  
door!

Bring love and justice home, and  
then no more

Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy  
may be.

Dream not of noble service elsewhere  
wrought;

The simple duty that awaits thy  
hand

Is God's voice uttering a divine com-  
mand;

Life's common deeds build all that  
saints have thought.

In wonder-workings or some bush  
affame,

Men look for God, and fancy Him  
concealed;

But in earth's common things He  
stands revealed,

While grass and flowers and stars spell  
out His name.

—Minot J. Savage.

One speaks to us of "the value of a  
man," which comprises the value of  
life itself. While we cannot measure  
its capacity we can measure that ca-  
pacity by our love for the race. Jesus  
said, "Lovest thou me?" "Feed my  
sheep!"

We may be the better able to do  
this through our consciousness of our  
own unworthiness and incompleteness,  
aye, our own sinfulness!

When in our own zeal we seek some  
"great trust to keep," the command  
"feed my sheep" seems trivial and a  
very common task. He who gave him-  
self for mankind was capable of the  
highest and grandest in life and was  
"the most despised and rejected of  
men." Does it not seem to us to be  
even thus and that, "The Lord gets  
his best soldiers out of the highlands  
of affliction but for ever and ever is  
it true that—

"Never are noble spirits  
Poor while their like survive,  
True love has gems to render  
And virtue wealth to give—  
Never is lost or wasted  
The goodness of the good;  
Never against a mercy  
Against a right it stood;  
And seeing this, that virtue  
Is always found to all,  
The virtuous and true-hearted,  
Men their 'protectors' call."

## General Sunshine.

Mrs. Andrews, of New Haven, re-  
ports a fine work for the vacation sum-  
mer schools. Forty-five dollars were  
contributed for conducting them, 100  
games and cards distributed and over  
100 garments, twenty-six pairs of  
shoes and thirty pair of stockings, \$40  
for the young men.

Southern sunshine among the moun-  
taineers in isolated sections continues  
to be a great object of interest.

Mrs. Laura Loving is the wife of a  
missionary and she would be glad to  
distribute reading matter, such as good  
magazines and periodicals among lone-  
ly ranch people of northwestern Okla-  
homa. Many of the settlers live in  
"dugouts" and struggle to maintain  
an existence, and it is to improve such  
homes that Mrs. Loving and her hus-  
band have formed a literary bureau.  
The children would enjoy the scrip-  
ture cards and pretty pictures, also  
scrap-books. Address all to Mrs.  
Laura L. Loving, Persimmon, Okla.

Miss C. L. Creed, of Jamaica, L. I.,  
has sent a Bible and pictorial paper to  
a leper in West Indies, also periodicals  
to various places.

## Florida Sunshine.

One object sunshine has deeply at  
heart is training young people to ob-  
serve so that when they are old their  
life habit will be to fill every moment  
with pleasure and growth, not over-  
wrought or over-strained but a natural  
growth and great powers of observa-  
tion, the little things in nature for in-  
stance, the shapes of tiny leaves, their  
grouping and coloring, and Mrs. Marrs,  
of the Florida Audubon Society writes:  
"I would like very much if in your

bird talk you would draw the atten-  
tion of teachers especially those of the  
kindergarten schools, to the import-  
ance of having children no matter how  
early in life, learn about birds, their  
note, their color, their shapes of bill,  
toes, eyes, etc., and know why nature  
has given such different outfits to  
birds. Some are for one purpose some  
another, if the child is told this it  
opens a new world of interest, then a  
bird becomes a part of the life of the  
world, and is not simply a target." It  
is always pleasant to receive these  
suggestions. Thanks are due to all  
who have our state sunshine at heart  
and messages are being sent to neg-  
lected friends. The children especial-  
ly are ever in our thoughts with the  
hope that they may find many ways of  
storing and scattering sunshine this  
summer. Mrs. Bradt.

## Sod Cultivated Trees.

The editor of the Rural New Yorker  
talks of his sod planted orchard as  
follows:

I am asked what we think of the  
mulch method of growing trees. I  
haven't said much about it lately. I  
did what I could to get people to give  
it a fair trial—now I will wait for  
results. This has been a good grow-  
ing year—with rain enough to keep  
the soil moist. Out of 500 young  
trees planted I do not find one that  
has failed to make a good start. Not  
one has been plowed or cultivated  
yet. As fast as we can we are cut-  
ting the grass in a good sized circle  
around the trees, and this is all the  
culture most of them will receive. I  
may be driven to plow and cultivate  
the young peach trees in the few  
places where it would be possible,  
but the great majority of our trees  
will simply be "mulched"—that is the  
grass and weeds cut and piled around  
the tree. With this treatment thus  
far the apple trees have made a very  
satisfactory growth at a low cost.

A correspondent of the same paper  
makes a report of his experience with  
sod grown trees.

Sod Culture and Results from It—I  
have picked 4,000 baskets of peaches,  
with many now on the trees; have  
sent to cold storage about 900 barrels  
of No. 1 Greenings, and will have  
about 1,000 barrels of the finest Ben  
Davis I have ever seen. I have also  
picked and stored 75 barrels of Haas,  
the same number of Wealthy and Gra-  
venstein, about the same of York Im-  
perial; almost ready to pick Winesap,  
about 100 barrels; Baldwin, 500 bar-  
rels; Wagener, 100 barrels. The re-  
mainder is made up of King, Rome  
Beauty and Sutton. All this from an  
orchard seven, eight and nine years  
old. All but the Haas can be picked  
with an eight or 10-foot step-ladder.  
So much has been said in the Rural  
New Yorker as to culture on sod, I  
have been tempted many times to  
give my views, but I thought I would  
wait for results. I have them in both  
conditions, and will now seed them  
all down to grass. Last year the  
orchards that were in grass nearly  
filled a barn 50 by 30, with posts 10  
feet high, with hay; this year the  
same fields cut nearly as much, mak-  
ing the third crop of hay taken from  
these orchards, not counting a second  
crop taken the first year they were  
mown. The difference in apples from  
sod and cultivated ground is mostly in  
color, those from sod being much fin-  
er color. These orchards were sprayed  
in April with lime and sulphur for

scale and immediately after the blos-  
soms fell with Paris green and lime,  
no Bordeaux being used.

A correspondent of Farm and Ranch  
expresses his view of the New Horti-  
culture as follows:

I have all my life been interested,  
as an amateur, in horticulture, espe-  
cially what may be called its scien-  
tific side; consequently the New Horti-  
culture was read with deep interest.  
The two greatest discoveries of the sci-  
ence have been propagation by bud-  
ding and grafting, originally unknown,  
and close root pruning. By the for-  
mer we are able to increase, ad in-  
finitum, any given variety; by the lat-  
ter all transplanted trees are placed  
upon new deep root systems, practi-  
cally identical with those emitted by  
seed. A third recent discovery of al-  
most equal importance, from an eco-  
nomical point of view, is the demon-  
strated fact that fruit grown on trees  
whose surface roots have not been dis-  
turbed, is absolutely immune to brown  
rot, the fruit growers greatest and  
hitherto uncontrollable enemy. Add  
to these great fundamental truths the  
new and striking system of marketing  
and keeping fruit without refrigeration  
or cold storage, as well as other points  
of interest in the New Horticulture  
and it may be confidently said that no  
work on the subject heretofore pub-  
lished approaches it in originality, and  
that it will sooner or later work a revo-  
lution in orchard management of in-  
estimable value to fruit growers of the  
whole world for its principles are of  
universal application.

## Feeding the Horse.

We go to France for good horses,  
and following is something from  
the Petit Journal Agricole of France,  
on how to feed good horses. Three  
meals are necessary and sufficient,  
with an interval of four or five hours  
between, to keep a horse in good con-  
dition. Oats take at least two hours  
to digest, hay takes three hours, and  
because it takes so long to digest it  
should be given when the day's work  
is over. The evening meal should be  
a full meal, the animal being then at  
rest and able to digest its food at lei-  
sure. There should be an interval of  
half an hour between the return of the  
horse to the stable and his getting his  
evening meal.

Too much food at a meal or too  
long abstinence between meals, fol-  
lowed by voracious feedings, is con-  
ducive to colic and indigestion. Ir-  
regularly fed, he is given to showing  
his impatience by letting his hoofs  
play about the woodwork of his stall.  
Giving "refresheks" at odd times is  
also bad. Remember that both stom-  
ach and bladder should never be load-  
ed in work time, whether light or  
heavy work is done. A horse, there-  
fore should not be ridden or driven im-  
mediately after a meal, on the same  
principle that it ought not to be fed  
sooner than half an hour after work  
is over. Between one end of the year  
and another a horse consumes an  
amount of dry heating food which  
calls for a special regimen to neutral-  
ize the excessive proteid consumption  
that has taken place. Thus in autumn  
a ration of carrots given before the ev-  
ening meal of oats is good, and so in  
spring, at the fall of the winter coat,  
a little ground meal is beneficial, mix-  
ed with hay and oats, for the evening  
meal. Another maxim much disre-  
garded in practice is that the horse  
should be watered long before being  
put to work, and then very sparingly.